THE DAILY JOURNAL

SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1897.

Washington Office--- 1503 Pennsylvania Avenue

Telephone Calls. Business office..... 238 | Editorial rooms ... A 86

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. DAILY BY MAIL. Daily cally, one month ... mily only, three months. Dally, including Sunday, one year. sunday only, one year. WHEN FURNISHED BY AGENTS. Sunday, single copy Daily and Sunday, per week, by carrier 29 ets WEEKLY.

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Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page paper a ONE-CENT postage stamp; on a twelve or sixteen-page paper a TWO-CENT postage stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these

All communications intended for publication in this paper must, in order to receive attention, be inpanied by the name and address of the

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

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The Democrats of Chicago, against the ex-Governor Altgeld, kept the free-coinage issue out of their municipal platform Consul General Lee seems to be getting

along much better with the McKinley administration than he did with that which selected him for the position. If Hon. Henry Clay Evans, of Tennessee,

accepts the office of pension commissioner he can assure himself that no combination of Tennessee Democrats can count him out. Senator Hoar will have the support of the

of the Senate, but, unfortunately, a few senators have more power in this matter With an empty treasury, exhausted credit, two colonial wars on her hands, a growing

trusted Ministry and a Carlist uprising apparently imminent, Spain seems to be near Possibly the European powers do not care what the American people think of them, but the aforesaid people find a good deal

of satisfaction in pronouncing the attitude of the powers toward little Greece con-If official patronage is of any value in strangthening or building up a party, most

of it should go to men who have futures, and not to back numbers. This suggestion Is not copyrighted, and President McKinley can have the benefit of it. Since Jan. 1, 1890, the mortgage indebtedness of Kansas has been reduced over \$105,-

000,000, or 45 per cent., and only \$40,000,000 of the indebtedness is held outside the State. This is good for Kansas, but the calamity-Ites will be very mad about it. Those who have been telling us all these

years that wheat and silver rise and fall together are discreetly silent now that silthe lowest point it has ever touched, while wheat has not been so high in several years and is likely to go higher.

The workhouse cure for tramps adopted by Winnebago county, Wisconsin, has reduced the number from 1,500 a month last year to 75 this season. The Winnebago workhouse must lack the usual comforts of such places, since the comfortable workhouse where there is no work is the winter resort of the tramp.

When the Arkansas Senate, which entertained Mr. Bryan generously after he delivered his message, refused to pay the bills, it must have been impressed with the idea that he is now, as a year ago, the traveling agent of the coterie of silver-mine owners disguised under the name of the Bimetallic League of the United States.

The indeterminate sentence established by the Legislature will practically put an end to applications for pardons, for the can be released and can have his long as his conduct warrants it. Convicts who are under a second sentence have no good ground upon which to ask for

There is no opposition to a stiff duty on sugar by those who are opposed to protection, but a moderate duty on wool is bitterly denounced. If it should happen, as appears probable, that the duty on raw sugar will stimulate the beet-sugar industry in this country the public may be prepared to hear these same people denounce the duty

The Legislatures which are attempting to legislate against department stores propose to tax them out of existence. The store wherein only one line of goods is sold shall be taxed \$2; two lines, \$10; three lines, \$25; from twelve to twenty lines, \$5,000, and more than twenty lines, \$10,000 can be enacted, and then if it will be sus

Consul General Morss, at Paris, has made on the preparations for the universal exposition to be held in that city in the advent of the twentieth It appears that the preliminary being carried forward with zeal and energy, the purpose of the prospectors make the exposition exceed all its general features, but not the Morss urges the importance of people may avail themselves of this unrivaled opportunity to renew our acquaintance with the rest of the civilized

The acquisition of the water works plant by the city is so desirable that any suggesto its accomplishment should be carefully considered. It is not likely will ever have a more favorable opportunity of doing this than the present, when, by the terms of the old charter, which expired last Jan. 1, it has the option of purchasing the works at their appraised

er of the plant at the expiration of the threatens the permanence of business. 2.00 lease. The plan should receive careful con-10.00 | sideration.

A NATIONAL CURSE.

If anything ever was demonstrated as

experiences with free trade, always disasso thoroughly as the last one, which, unhas already been called to the fact that the free-trade party in Congress is responsible for the enormous increase in appropriations began when the free traders, in order to curb the power of Samuel J. Randall, Democratic protectionist and chairman of the appropriations committee, took from that committee one-half of the appropriation bills and distributed them among other committees of the House. Since this was done the appropriations have increased from \$655,269,000 in 1886 to \$1,045,000,000 in 1896 This alone should cause every taxpayer to only a small part of the curse it has brought upon the country. By continued agitation the free traders succeeded in 18 in electing a President and Congress and passed the present tariff act. The election of Cleveland was the signal for the beginning of one of the most disastrous panics the country has ever known. Its effects are still felt in the universal depression of trade, just beginning to improve since the election of McKinley. The number of business failures in the United States creased from 7,378 in 1892, with \$76,971,771 liabilities, to 11,174 in 1893, with \$324,087,768 Habilities. The number of bank failures increased in a nuch greater proportion. The free-trade agitation was transferred from the open field to Congress, and after a long country in his efforts to change the rules and disquieting discussion the present tariff bill was passed. It made the situation much worse. Under its operation hundreds of manufacturing establishments closed, hundreds of thousands of workmen were thrown out of employment, and the wage of other hundreds of thousands were rehatred of the government at home, a disduced. While the expenses of the government and the appropriations by Congress were increasing the revenues began to fall off. In 1894, for the first time since the war, the expenditures of the government exceeded its revenues. The deficit in 1894 was \$69,803,261; in 1895 it was \$43,805,233; in 1896 it was \$25,203,246. In 1884 the revenues of the government were \$348,519,870; in 1894 they were \$297,722,019. The government was its revenues failing while its expenses increased, and the free traders unable to do anything. The necessity of meeting current expenditures and maintaining the public credit forced the government to borrow money, and repeated issues of bonds added hundreds of millions to the public debt. The present tariff was at least impartial in equal viciousness and effect. While it was can workmen and money out of their pockcurtailed our foreign trade enormously. Its redeeming feature. The reign of free trade the country. The people should take courage and thank heaven that its end is near

NORMAL GOOD TIMES.

A writer in the Forum discusses the subject of "Normal Good Times," with a view of determining what the country may expect in that direction. Those who have a recollection will find it difficult to name a period when the mass of people said of it that it was what is called "good times." There have been times which were worse than others, but no time when all content with the existing conditions. 1892 the country was in an unusually prosperous condition, but the vote against continuing this condition was very emphatic, In 1894 the country was confident that the years 1891 and 1892 were years of the best times the American people had seen in a generation. In a word, the good times are in the past tense while the present are

This country has passed through periods | tleman. "It is a sort of family failing. My of long depression and periods of general business activity. The rapid settlement of the newer States, the astonishing extension of continental railways, the planting of new industries in the older States to supply those in the newly opened country has created periods of unusual business and indusregarded them as "flush" times when they were passing. But we have no more lands to open to settlement and development. There are no more continental railways to build and no rapidly increasing population in new countries to manufacture everything for and no capital willing to invest in moters. Whatever good times we may have an' fifty voters. must come from employment of the American people in a manner which will enable them to purchase liberally of the products of industry. When employment is so full as to make it possible for the employed to 'normal good times." There never has good times which will insure the sort of employment that many will select. In the best of times thousands cannot find full empleyment because it is impossible for conditions to exist that will afford that emmillion of men whose ability to earn wages is confined to the heavy and rough work of railroad building; at times they may be employed, but it is not possible that conditions will exist which will call for the conmiles of railway a year. Even in a higher range of employment the number of employes can be much larger than "good

Normal good times is that period in which,

times" in those departments of effort can

absorb. The State whose schools for the

men graduate twice as many as there are

places for will have a large number of un-

under its right to acquire the plant, should can consume. There can never be good lease the franchise to the highest bidder for times in any country which depends upon others for any considerable portion of the finished products which its people consume. Normal good times is the period in which the mass of people can secure the necessaries of life by their labor. There can doubt regarding the quanty of the currency or of tariff or other legislation that

PROTECTING NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

Secretary Sherman is said to be in favor of adopting a policy regarding naturalized citizens that will discriminate between good faith and those who do it as a shield tionary schemes against other governments. To the former he would extend full and ample protection, but the latter, he thinks, are entitled to very little consideration. The Journal's Washington corre-

Mr. Sherman sprung this idea in the course of a debate on the Sanguilly case ten days or two weeks ago, and it was combated sharply by Senator Davis, who succeeds him as chairman of the committee foreign relations, and by others, who held that the moment a man becomes a naturalized citizen of the United States the rights to which a natural-born citizen is entitled to become his, and that this gov-

ernment can make no distinction. The debate on the Sanguilly case occurred in the Senate on Feb. 25. It sprang up suddenly and grew very warm. press report in the Journal of the 26th shows that Senator Sherman spoke once during the debate with considerable warmth and made some very pointed references to the treatment of American citizens in Cuba. Those who look for a fuller report of Senator Sherman's remarks will Mr. Sherman's name. He probably conview of the fact that he was soon to become secretary of state, and kept them

The view now attributed to Mr. Sherman has an element of justice in it, but it would be very difficult of application. Prima facie, every naturalized American citizen is entitled to as full protection in all his rights as a native-born citizen. His papers, if they are of record, establish his citizenship, and it would not be easy to go behind them. It is undoubtedly true that some foreigners, notably Cubans, have abused their American citizenship, and perhaps have become naturalized with that intention, and yet it would be dangerous ican citizen, native born or naturalized, with impunity, and if he engage in wars quences. But, on the other hand, it seems tial fact is the naturalization, and the question of motive is not in the record.

Ex-Soldier, Greensburg, Ind.: Rule 9 the civil-service act reads: A vacancy in any position which has been, or may hereafter be, classified under the civil-service act, may, upon requisition of the proper officer and the certificate of the commission, be filled by the reinstatement, without examination, of any person who, within one year next preceding the date of said requisition, has, through no delinquency or misconduct, been separated taking bread out of the mouths of Ameri- from a classified position at the date of said requisition and in that department or office and that branch of the service in which said vacancy exists: Provided that posed to be filled by reinstatement there is effect has been wholly bad without a single | not required by these rules, in the opinion of the commission, an examination involving essential tests different from or higher than those involved in the examination for original entrance to the position formerly held by the person proposed to be rein-stated: And provided further, that, subject to the other conditions of these rules, any person who served in the military or naval service of the United States in the late war of the rebellion and was honorably discharged therefrom, or the widow of any such person, may be reinstated without regard to the length of time he or

she has been separated from the service. BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

The Necessary Man. "Men." said the presidentress of the Emancipated Ones, "men are really useful at times. They come in so handy at killing

Classifying Himself. Dismal Dawson-Could you help a pore

you call yourseif?

Humbly Admitted. "Er-you see, governor," said the young man, as tenderly as he could, "you see, father, you are just a bit of an old fogy."

father was the same way when I was your

"I suppose I am," admitted the old gen-

"Mr. McKinley is likely to see some pretty lively times," said the passenger with it may be advisable to expose him

Trouble Ahead.

"You bet your boots," said the passenger with the hay-colored neckwhiskers. "The trial activity, even if the people have not | Babtists hey nominated one man fer postmaster down our way an' the Methodists they will both swoop down on 'im at the same time. I wouldn't be in that man's shoes fer all the money they is in his job,"

> "Me? Oh, I'm a Bobbingersoll man; only one in the township, an' she has a hunderd

CURRENT PERIODICALS.

The inside workings of a bank are wel described in the March Cosmopolitan by ex-Postmaster General Thomas L. James. The International Magazine (Chicago) for March contains translations from th French, German, Spanish, Italian and Norwegian authors. Brief biographical sketches of these foreign writers whose work is re-

produced are also given. Among the subjects discussed in English magazines and reproduced in the Marc' Eclectic are "The Political New Year," "Twenty Years of Reviewing," "The March of the Advertiser," "The Individual Always the Unit," "The Blight in the Drama, "The French in Madagasear," "The Molly Maguires," "Saint Edward, the Confessor, "Recent Science" and "Thomas Hood.

This is provided by the Hypnotic Magazine, issued in Chicago by the Psychic Publishing Company. It discusses hypnotism, its uses, abuses and therapeutic possibilities, and also finds room for matters relating to telepathy, clairvoyance and other occult topics.

The National Magazine (Boston), which is publishing the story of "Christ and His preparation of teachers and professional Time," has as its frontispiece in the March reproduction of the head of Christ from Hofmann's painting "Christ and the Rich Ruler." The article is illusdo Da Vinci, Murillo, Dore and others ber to the description and illustrations of

among the valuable features in that ex-

diana geography, by Charles R. Dryer. The State is taken by its natural divisions and the physical features and characteristics of each described in detail. The Wabash-Crie region is the subject of the March installment. An accompanying map outmarshes of the territory. The series serve as an admirable adjunct to the

regular text-books. The Book Buyer (Scribner's) contains an essay by Agnes Repplier on "The Boy in Books," in which she laments the fact that the real boy as everybody knows him-the seldom gets into literature. There are a few boys in books who at least approach reality, however, and she enumerates four of these, who, it happens, are all labeled with the name "Tom -Tom Tulliver, Tom Brown, Tom Bailey and Tom Sawyer. poys in that delightful tale "The Golden Age" are also noted as exceptions to the literary rule. Had Miss Repplier read Kipling's latest tale, "Captains Courageous," when she wrote this essay she must have idded "Dan" and "Harve" to the list, for these two lads, belonging to such different stations in life, are certainly not of the sort Mr. Riley speaks of-

-just too overly Blame good for common boys like us, you

In an article on violins in the March Cosmopolitan the assertion is made that only from the wood will impart the proper tonequality and vibratory power to these stringed instruments. Gillaume, of Paris. is mentioned as a manufacturer who had tried unsuccessfully different artificial processes for producing the desired result. The writer of the article evidently knew nothing of the process invented by Mr. Pierce, a violin maker formerly of this city, for "ageing" violins rapidly. His method, carefully worked out after long study and experiment, was that of vibrating the instruments rapidly for a certain length of time by delicately adjusted machinery. He was becoming well known among violinists of the country, and many instruments were sent him for treatment, but, unfortunately, his establishment, with expensive machinery, was destroyed by fire last year and he has not yet re-established himself The article in the Cosmopolitan closes with the relation of this incident: "A queer test was made several years ago in one of our Western cities during a musical festival while a number of genuine old Italian violins happened to be there in the hands of some of the performers. All the Strads and Guarnerius fiddles were brought to one compared with American manufacture. Accomplished experts were invited to make the tests, and were so placed that they could only hear the playing without seeing the violins of performers. In every case the American

had been artificially "aged" by Mr. Pierce. WATER WORKS IN THIS COUNTRY. of the Vast Sums Invested in Them by Municipalities.

instrument received the highest marks.

With few exceptions, the most important of which is San Francisco, the chief cities of the United States own and improve from time to time their systems of water works Cincinnati, which has \$8,000,000 invested in water works, is soon to begin the construction of an entirely new water-works sys tem, to cost \$6,500,000 more. The commissioners have adopted a resolution to employ only home labor. In New Orleans extensive improvements are making in the waterworks system. New Orleans is only a little larger than Newark, yet it has only 16 miles of water mains, while Newark has 216 Chicago is another American city which has made recently an investment for the improvement of its water-works system, issuing bonds for the purpose. The control of the water supply in Chicago is in the hands of the city, and the works in North Chicago cost \$24,000,000. The water is obtained from Lake Michigan. Cribs have been constructed several miles from the shore, the principal one being four miles out. The water mains of Chicago extend nearly two thousand miles.

The water works of Baltimore represent municipal investment of \$13,000,000. Those of Boston, which is territorially smaller than Baltimore, cost \$26,000,000. The water capacity of the Boston works is nearly four times as great as that of the Baltimore works. The Philadelphia water works cost \$28,000,000, and the average consumption of water in that city is 200,000,000 gallons daily. The St. Louis water works cost \$25,000,000 and have an average capacity of 50,000,000 gallons a cay, but in respect of storage facilities the Mound City is far behind some other cities. The San Francisco water works cost \$21,000,000, those of Brooklyn \$25,000,000, and those of Denver \$10,000,000, The average daily consumption of water in Brooklyn is about 80,000,000, and there is a contract in force not yet completed for increasing the amount by 50,000,000 gallons a Brooklyn is, furthermore, under contract for three pumping engines of 20,000,000 gallons capacity each, now in course of construction, to increase the daily pumping capacity at the Ridgewood pumping station to about 125,000,000 gallons,

The city's new aqueduct cost up Jan. 1 some \$33,000,000, which, added to the original cost of the old aqueduct, \$50,000,000, brings up the total expense of New York city water works to \$83,000,000. The average consumption of water in New York city is 230,000,000 gallons a day, and during the three months of last summer the amount drawn from the storage reservoirs averaged 100,000,000 gallons a day. The work which New York is now completing aims at increased storage capacity, the water works themselves being sufficient for the city's needs for many years.

David and the Psalms.

Chicago Post. For the time being our spiritual pastors have deserted the discussion of the question, "Where was Jonah for three days and three nights and what was the occasion of his detention?" They are now earnestly engaged in solving the problem, "Who Wickwire-Hmh! What sort of a gent do wrote the Psalms?" If anybody had asked tiser does it by taking his public in secus that question in our boyhood and we had failed to answer "David" we should have felt an instrument of correction more painful than the sling that slew Goliath. accounts in a measure for our unswerving orthodoxy. Personally, since we have the literature of the Psalms, we do not care whether they were written by David Moses, Belshazzar or Baalam's gifted linguist, the ass. But if the matter is really of great importance to our friends, the clergy, we suggest that they shall employ the services of Ignatius Donnelly, who may discover a Baconian cryptogram concealed in the intricacies of the Hebrew text. If David, as well as Shakspeare, has been sailing down the ages under false pretenses

Province of a School Supervisor. Inland Educator.

If there is one thing which in our opinion supervisor needs to be able to do it is to be able to direct his teachers in the path another, an' they both sent dillygations to he would have them follow. The super-Washington this week, an' I calculate that | visor must be able not only to criticise adversely the work of the teacher, and to show wherein it is faulty, but, in addition to this, he must be able to offer something better in its place. We believe that the supervisor should be so well informed in regard to the work that is going on in his schools that he can, at any time, step into those schools and take hold of the classes and teach them as they ought to be taught. The teacher will learn more as to the standard which she is expected to attain by seeing one lesson presented by a skill ful supervisor than she will learn in six weeks of observation and advarse criticism by that supervisor. There are too many supervisors who seem to think that their province is to tear down, and when asked found utterly barren.

Salaries of Women Teachers.

New York Times. New York city still follows the antiquated custom of discriminating in salaries against her women school teachers, notes a writer in the Illustrated American. Take, for example, the teachers of the grammar grade. The highest salary for men is \$2,016; for women, only \$1,116. The lowest salary a man may receive is \$1,080 while the minimum for women is \$573. The salaries of primary teachers, all women, range from \$900 to \$504. The average of salaries of the male teachers in the city in 1896 was \$1,503, and of female teachers only \$691, less than one-half. Should a woman attain the office of principal her maximum salary is \$1,900, and that only after fourteer science, it consequently needs a literary or- | years of service. Three-fourths of the male principals are receiving the maximum salary of \$3,000.

No Hats in German Theaters.

Berlin Letter, in Pittsburg Dispatch. Speaking of theaters, I may, perhaps, be permitted to say here how the great "hat question" is treated in Germany. I have during this visit, been in seven different theaters in different cities, and the custom is invariably the same. and ample cloakrooms, with are provided in every theater, and everyemployed in special lines of effort in spite | trated from paintings by Scheffer, Leonar- | one, man and woman, is obliged to leave his hat or bonnet. Of course, overcoats Considerable space is given up in this num- | and cloaks are also left as a matter of convenience; but the doorkeepers refuse to admit anyone to the auditorium with a hat | Philadelphia North American either on head or in hand. The only per-

sitates a little delay on leaving, in order to recover the hats and cloaks, but the difference it makes in the comfort and temper of the audience must be very great It works well, and as a rule has been in force as long as I can remember. No one

A DISTINGUISHED INDIANIAN. Ex-Lieut. Gov. Cumback, Who Was in

the Thirty-Fourth Congress.

thinks of it as a hardship.

Washington Post. Ex-Lieut. Gov. Will Cumback, of In diana, arrived yesterday morning and is at the Ebbitt House. He is helping some of his Hoosier friends to secure something from the administration. He is a warm and close friend of President McKinley, and dld much to swing Indiana into line for him. He was elected to Congress in 1854 and was a member of the Thirty-fourth Congress, beating Holman, the great obector. In 1860 he headed the electoral ticket, canvassed the whole State and cast the first Republican electoral vote of the State for Abraham Lincoln. When the war broke out in 1861 he enlisted in the first call for troops as a private and went into camp. President Lincoln, without any solicitation, sent him a commission as paymaster in the army, which position he held until the close of the war. He was soon appointed in charge of a district, and during the war he paid out \$60,000,000, and it to be a rampart of earth and fallen when it closed he settled his accounts in three days, a thing never done either before or since. His business methods were exact. Not a dollar of this vast sum was the insurgents apparently crossed at will lost to the government by fraud or mis-

At the close of the war Secretary Stanton said he was the best officer in that epartment, and not only had him breretted for faithful services, but offered him position for life in the regular army This he declined, and went back to a large law practice. He was afterward elected to the State Senate, and by that body chosen presiding officer, and then elected Lieutennt Governor in 1868.

In 1869 he was chosen by the Legislature y an overwhelming majority on the first allot at the caucus for United States to suppose that other people in the United a thousand soldiers would be sent forward senator. The other candidates were so in- | States hold ideas equally vague concerning censed at their defeat that they organized

bolt and prevented his election by two In 1870 President Grant offered him the governorship of Idaho, which he declined, nd in 1871 the President offered him the mission to Portugal, which he was compelled to decline on account of the condiion of the health of his father and mother. He was then offered the collectorship of the district, which he accepted, and col- nor why they should have objected to dolected \$37,000,000, and there was no fraud or mistake made in that district. President Harrison appointed him, with Judge Drake and Judge Kincaid, to make a treaty with the Puyallup Indians, but private business prevented his acceptance. He is now and has been for some years the president of He has had perfect health all ife, abundance of energy and zeal for his party, and has canvassed the State a dozen or more times, and has the confi-The "Western city" was Indianapolis, and dence and respect of the people of Indiana the American instrument used was one that of all parties.

For the last few years he has been on the platform lecturing in the best courses, has spoken in nearly all the States and Territories of the United States. has published a volume of his ethical lectures, which has had a large sale. He is close friend of John Sherman, the secreary of state, and he called on his old friend yesterday and was very warmly received. They were in the Thirty-fourth Congress together. He will remain in the city this week

WHAT IT COSTS TO RUN A TRAIN. Estimates and Figures on Railroad Travel of Passengers.

ondon Tid Bits. How many people who travel in trains ver think of the cost of running them? It will probably surprise most people who have traveled from London to Edinburgh to know that every mile of the journey costs the railway company over half a rown. The cost of the whole journey from he English to the Scotch capital is £50. The average cost of running a train in England is 2 shillings 7 pence per mile, so that, the fare being reckoned at 1 penny per mile, a train with less than thirty-one assengers for each mile is run at a loss. There are few trains, however, that do not carry more than this number of passengers, and many of them carry the number doubled many times over. It is necessary requently to run trains that do not payisually in thinly inhabited country districts-but for every train run at a loss probably a hundred are run at an enormous

Take, for instance, the journey from London to Edinbugh, which costs the railway company £50. The average number of through" passengers in these trains is probably sixty, in which case the total ares would be nearly £100-a clear gain of nearly £50. When it is remembered that bese trains run several times a day, and every day in the year, it will be understood what an enormous revenue a single line vields in the course of twelve months. Supposing the average number of passengers o be sixty, the midnight mail from London o Edinburgh yields over £20,000 for dividend in a year.

The longest railway journey in the United Kingdom would probably be from Penzance in Cornwall to Thurso in the north of Scotand, a distance of over a thousand miles. would exhaust an ordinary clerk's salary for a whole year, the cost being no less than £138. A train from London to Manthester involves an outlay of about £25, and the "through" train to Aberdeen costs nearly £70. It costs over £20,000 a year to run the mail between London and Aberdeen, exclusive of taxes, rates, government duty, etc., which sum up to more than

Taking Aim.

Philadelphia Record. An exchange gives the hint that an advertisement written "at somebody" is as easy to write as a letter. The suggestion is of some value in the sense that an advertisement aimed at a definite mark is more apt to be fired confidently and resultfully than one shot into the air. It is not always easy to be specific in addressing a large public; but the shrewd advermined by the weather, the time of year, the fashions, etc., and firing point blank at them. And this is the sort of advertising which, with the right aim and the right weapon of publicity, always brings down

Status of Pension Surgeons.

Washigton Special to Chicago Tribune. hat all the examining surgeons of the Pension Bureau are under the civil-service rules. This was the case until recently. Just before he went out of office President Cleveland issued an order exempting surgeons from classified service who received 300 per annum or less compensation. All receiving more than that remain under the givil-service rules.

Miss Willard's Politics.

New York Mail and Express. Miss Frances Willard, according to Prof. Felix Adler's statement, wants to vote. for the sake of promoting nationalization of business, the abolition of representative government, the enactment of prohibitory laws, and the free coinage of silver." If this correctly describes Miss Willard's reform programme it leaves her political status enshrouded in doubt. It is impossible, in fact, to say whether she is an imperialist or a Populist.

Suggestion for the Powers.

A conflagration in the Joliet tin works last Tuesday was caused by a workman throwing cold water into boiling grease, The powers should take warning from this, for suggestions that will build up are as their efforts might produce the same

Sure Enough!

"What business has the State University with a new pharmacy building?" demanded a western Kansas member of the Legislature, "What is our State Agricultural Col-

lege for if it isn't to teach farming?"

Pittsburg Dispatch.

Chicago Tribune. The Sublime Porte is of the opinion that the present attitude of Greece is highly in-Sultan, and has strongly hinted to the powers that they Ottomanifest more interest in Turkey's behalf than they do.

The Porte's Opinion.

But Will McKinley Do It?

Washington Post. Jack Gowdy will not have to pass a civilservice examination to get that Paris job. but, in case President McKinley stipulates he must wear a necktie, he will be greatly inconvenienced.

Tabby and the Mouse.

Chicago News. In Russia's attempts to soothe Greece may be detected the disinterested kindness of a large, healthy tabby seeking to still the flutterings of an unnecessarily alarmed

good one. The proposition is that the city, duction of all the merchandise the people (Terre Haute) is a series of studies in In-

ON THE SPANISH TROCHA

RICHARD HARDING DAVIS TRAVELS TWENTY-FIVE MILES OF IT.

Best Description Written of the Breastworks That May Prove Death Trap to Weyler's Own Men.

Richard Harding Davis, in New York

This is an account of a voyage of discovery along the Spanish trocha, the one at the island, from Juraco on the south to Cuba this time I had read about the Spanish trocha in our newspapers without just knowing what a trocha was. I imagined trees, topped with barbed wire-a Rubicon | Quixote, and which show the United States that no one was allowed to pass, but which with the ease and frequency of little girls | the Spanish lion on them and watch it leaping over a flying skipping rope. In reality it seems to be a much more important piece of engineering than is generally understood, and one which, when completed, might prove an absolute barrier to the progress of large bodies of troops unless they were supplied with artillery. It | this impassable barrier of jungle. Now, supwas so different from what I imagined it pose the troops were sent at short notice would be that I may possibly be allowed it, and I describe it in detail.

I saw twenty-five of its fifty miles, and the engineers in charge told me I was the first American or foreigner of any nationality who had been allowed to visit it and take drawings or photographs of it. Why they allowed me to see it I do not know, ing so I cannot imagine. There is no great

. Indeed, what impressed me the most congic point of all their operations-their chief the Citizens' National Bank, of Greensburg, hope of success against the revolutionists | few men are forced to stand off a great hated enemies in the United States. Every zinc roof or every roll of barbed wire, every plank, beam, rafter and girder, even the nails that hold the planks together; the forts themselves, shipped in sections and numbered in readiness for setting up the ties for the military railroad which clings to the trocha from one sea to the other-all of these have been supplied by manufacturers in the United States. This is interesting when one remembers that the American in most of the Spanish illustrated papers is represented as a hog, and generally with the United State flag for trousers, and Spain as a noble and valiant lion. Yet it seems that the lion is willing to save a few dollars on freight by buying his armament from his hoggish neighbor, and that the American who cheers for "Cuba libre" is not at all averse to making as many dollars as he can in building the wall against which the Cubans may be eventually driven and shot.

TROCHA MOST INACCESSIBLE. If the insurgents have found as much difficulty in crossing the trocha by land as I found in reaching it by water they are de- His voice was even greater than that of serving of all sympathy as patient and long-suffering individuals. A thick jungle stretches for miles on each side of the statue now stands in Statuary Hall at the ports at each end. Of these Moron is all home in Ohio. The day after he was gone but blockaded, and Jucaro is guarded by to reship all the troops and their supplies and all the material-for the trocha to lighters, which meet the vessel six miles out at

A dirty Spanish steamer drifted with us for two nights and a day from Cienfuegos to Jucaro and 300 Spanish soldiers, dusty, ragged and barefooted, owned her as completely as though she had been a floating barrack. These soldiers are from the villages and towns of Spain. Some of them are not more than seventeen years old, and they are not volunteers. They do not care whether Spain owns an island eighty miles from the United States or loses it, but they go out to it and die of fever there, and have their pay stolen, and are put to building earth forts and stone walls instead of fighting in the fields.

They brought us up finally against a dark shadow of a house, built on wooden posts and apparently floating in the water. was the town of Jucaro as seen at that hour of the night, and as we left it before sunrise the next morning I did not know until my return whether I had slept in a stationary ark or on the end of a wharf. In Havana General Weyler had given me pass to enter fortified places, which, except for the authority the signature implied, meant nothing, as all the cities and towns in Cuba are fortified and any can visit them. It was not intended to include the trocha, but I argued that if a trocha was not a "fortified place" nothing else was, and I persuaded the commandant at Jucaro to take that view of it and to honor Weyler's order. So at 5 o'clock the following morning a boxcar with wood planks stretched across for seats carried me along the line of the trocha from Jucaro to Clego the chief military post of the fortifications, and consumed five hot and stifling hours in covering the twenty-five miles between

The trocha is a cleared space 150 to 200 yards wide which stretches through what is apparently an impassable jungle for fifty miles. The trees, which have been cut down clearing this passageway, have been piled up on each side of the cleared space and laid in parallel rows, forming a barrier of trees, trunks, and roots, and branches as wide as Broadway and higher than a man's head. It would take a man | reminded the veteran Tom Donaldson of a some time to pick his way over these barriers, and a horse could no more do it than it could cross a jam of floating logs in a

GOMEZ CROSSED IN DAYLIGHT. Between the fallen trees lies the single track of the military railroad, and on one side of that is the line of forts, and a few feet beyond them a maze of barbed wire, fet beyond them a maze of barbed wire. | week has passed," was the comforting as-Beyond the barbed wire again is the other barrier of fallen trees and the jungle. In its unfinished state this is not an insur- | clearly written all over his face. Instead mountable barricade. Gomez crossed it last November by daylight with 600 men killed and as many wounded. To-day it would be more difficult, and in a few months, without the aid of artillery, would | that's true, all I've got to say is that they be impossible except at the sacrifice of a great loss of life.

The forts are of three kinds. They are best described as the forts, the blockhouses and the little forts. A big fort consists of two stories, with a cellar below and a watch tower above. It is made of stone and it is painted a glaring white. One of these is placed at intervals of every half mile along the trocha, and on a clear day the sentry in the watch tower of each can see three forts on either side.

Midway between the big forts, at a dis-

upper story of wood, overhanging the lowright angles to the railroad, instead of facing it; so do the forts. Between each blockhouse and each fort are three little forts of mud and planks, surrounded by a ditch. They look some thing like a farmer's icehouse, as we see them at home, and they are about as hot inside as the other is cold. They hold five men, and are in hailing distance of one

another. Back of them are three rows of

the fact that to every twelve yards of posts | Court, where, after years of waiting, the there are 450 yards of barbed-wire fence. The forts are most completely equipped either way, and twelve men in the jungle would find it quite easy to keep twelve men securely imprisoned in one of them for an

indefinite length of time. The walls are about twelve feet high with a cellar below and a vault above the The roof of the vault forms a platfrom, around which the four walls rise to | most any man would find it wearing to be the height of a man's shoulders. There are expected to transform a hole in the ground loophoies for rifles in the sides of the vault, and where the platform joins the walls. These latter allow the men in the fort to fire down almost directly upon the head of anyone who might rush up close to the wall of the fort, and where, without these holes in the floor, it would be impossible to fire

on him except by leaning far over the ram-Above the platform is an iron or zinc roof, supported by iron pillars, and in the center of this is the waten tower. The only The rumor is that Richard Harding Da- approach to the fort is by a movable lad-

The opening in the wall at the head of the ladder is closed at the time of an attack by an iron platform, to which the ladder leads, and which also can be raised by a pulley. In October the Spanish hope to have calcium lights placed in the watch towers of the forts with sufficient power to throw a searchlight over a quarter of a mile, or to the next blockhouse, and so light the trocha by night as well as by day.

SPANISH MAN TRAPS. As a further protection against the insurgents the Spaniards have distributed a number of bombs along the trocha, and which they showed me with great pride. These are placed at those points in the trocha where the jungle is less thickly grown and where the insurgents might be expected to pass.

Each bomb is fitted with an explosive cap and five or six wires are attached to this and staked down on the ground. Any stumbling over these wires explodes the bomb and throws a charge of broken iron to a distance of fifty feet. How the Spaniards are going to prevent stray cattle and their own soldiers from wandering into these man traps it is difficult to foresee. As a strictly military proposition the trocha impressed me as a weapon which could be made to cut both ways. What the Spaniards think of it is shown by the caricatures which appeared lately in Don represented by a hog and the insurgents represented by a negro imprisoned in the trocha, while Weyler stands ready to turn gobble them up. If the trocha were situated on a broad plain or prairie, with a mile of clear ground on either side of it where the troops could maneuver, and which would prevent the enemy from stealing up to it unseen, it

might be a useful line of defense. But at present along its entire length stretches from the military camps along the line to protect any particular point. Not less than and what would be their condition if forced to maneuver in a space 150 yards broad, and the half of which is taken up with barbed wire fence, fallen trees and explosive bombshells? Only two hundred at the most could find shelter in the forts which would mean that eight hundre would be left outside the breastworks and scattered over a distance of half a mile, with an impenetrable forest on both sides of them, from which the enemy could fire volley after volley into their ranks, while they themselves would be protected from pursuit not only by the jungle but by the walls of fallen trees which the Spanlards

themselves have placed there. A trocha in an open plain, as were the English trochas in the desert around Suakim, makes an admirable defense when a ungle is like fighting in an ambush, and if the trocha at Moron is ever attacked in sheet of armor plate, every corrugated force it will prove to be the valley of death to the Spanish forces.

MR. SYMES'S GREAT VOICE,

And Some Other Large Voices That Have Been Heard in Congress.

There is always some member of Congress who possesses a voice far superior in depth and volume to that of any of the other members, which in itself serves to give the member possessing it a certain reputation. In the present House this voice is possessed by Marriott Brosius, of the Tenth Pennsylvania district. Mr. Brosius has a faculty of talking so loud at times that the people in the galleries cannot distinguish what he says. Another Pennsylvanian who possessed a similarly powerful voice was the late W. D. Kelley commonly known as "Pig Iron Kelley." his day he held the voice record against all comers until Charles H. Van Wyck, of New York, who was afterward a senator from Nebraska, appeared on the scene Mr. Kelley. Back in the old days the greatest voice known to Congress was that of the late William Allen, of Ohio, whose Capitol. It is told of Mr. Allen when he was in the House before the days of railroads that one of his colleagues left for his Mr. Allen lamented the fact that he had taken his departure so soon, as he wanted to consult him about some measure which had come up suddenly. trouble you, Aller," said a fellow-member. "He has not got across the Alleghenies yet. Go out on the balcony and call him

The greatest voice of which there is any record or tradition about Congress was that possessed by George G. Symes, of Colorado. Symes, who was a good deal of a character, finally committed suicide. He was an Ohioan by birth, but served in the Union army through the war in a Wisconsin regiment, entering as a private and coming out as a colonel. Most of his life after the war was spent in the West in the Rocky mountain region. From 1874 he made his home in Denver, Col. He was a lawyer by profession and an orator noted for his great voice. Compared with it the bellow of bull of Eashan" was a gentle murmur. It was a deep, heavy bass proceeding seemingly from cavernous depths. Asked one day about the reputation his voice had

given him, he replied: 'Well, I'll tell you about it," and the words rolled out in his deepest, heaviest bass. "You see, I was out campaigning. Silverton. Over at Oroville, twenty miles distant, the Democrats were holding a Along about 9 o'clock there came up one of the awful storms which occur in that mountain country. The wind howled like a million devils. It was especially bad at Oroville. The people showed signs of alarm and acted as if they wanted to break up the meeting and leave the hall. The chairman, becoming anxious, arose to reassure them. 'Ladies and gentlemen,' he 'do not be alarmed. There is a Republican meeting over at Silverton and George Symes is addressing it. He has just come to that point in his speech where he denounces the Mills tariff bill and the noise you hear is the indistinct rumbling

Reminded of a Story.

Among the applicants for foreign missions in Washington last week was a New England man attired so faultiessly that he might have served for a fashion plate. He story told of an Ohio dandy, whom President Lincoln appointed as consul to a South American country. A wag met the new appointee on his way to the White House to thank the President. He was dressed in the most extravagant style. The wag horrified him by telling him that the country to which he was assigned was noted chiefly for the bugs that abounded there, and made life unbearable. bore a hole clean through you before a surance of the wag as they parted at the White House steps. The new consul approached Lincoln with disappointment of joyously thanking the President he told him the wag's story of the bugs. informed, Mr. President," he said, "that the place is full of vermin, and that they'll eat me up in a week's time. "Well, young man," replied Lincoln, "If will leave a mighty good suit of clothes

Will Report the Prize Fight.

Kansas City Journal. Ex-United States Senator John J. Ingalis. who represented Kansas at Washington for sixteen years, but who is now a reporter for the New York Journal, was at the Union Depot last evening on his way home from Washington, where he wrote a series of articles for that paper on what he saw tance of a quarter of a mile from each, at the inauguration. After stopping for a is a blockhouse of two stories, with the | day or two at Atchison, he will go to Carson, Nev., where he will represent the er foundation of mud. These are placed at | same paper at the little fistic discussion between Corbett and Fitzsimmons that is to take place on St. Patrick's day. He looks as if newspaper work agreed with him.

"Expert" Medical Judgment.

Kansas City Journal. Bill White tells a remarkable story in illustration of the injustice which is sometimes innocently worked through the judgstout wooden stakes, with barbed wire | ment of a court. A dozen expert doctors stretching from one row to the other, inter- | testified that an Emporia woman had been lacing and crossing and running in and out | so injured in a railroad accident that maabove and below like an intricate cat's- | ternity must be to her a thing unknown. She was given damages on this testimony, and the railroad appealed to the Supreme decision of the lower court has just been affirmed. In the meantime the Emporia woman has given birth to three children.

Enough to Make Him Tired.

New York Commercial Advertiser, It is said that Secretary Gage appears careworn, but that is not surprising. Alinto a pillar of gold.

Why Not?

Philadelphia Times. How unjust is fame. Considering whence this idea sprung, why shouldn't potatoes be known as Pingrees instead of being named for the unknown and perhaps unde-

serving Murphy?

New York Mail and Express.